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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS 3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:20:43 ON 02 MAY 2002

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:20:52 ON 02 MAY 2002
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 APR 2002 HIGHEST RN 409303-45-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 APR 2002 HIGHEST RN 409303-45-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

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Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s permethrin/cn
L1 1 PERMETHRIN/CN

=> s imidacloprid/cn
L2 1 IMIDACLOPRID/CN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.38	8.59

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:21:31 ON 02 MAY 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 2 May 2002 VOL 136 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 Apr 2002 (20020430/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

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=> s l1 and l2
          4256 L1
           951 L2
L3           44 L1 AND L2

=> d l3 1-44 ti, bib,ab

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 44  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Method for reducing pest damage to corn by treating transgenic corn seeds
     with pesticide
AN   2002:293371  CAPLUS
TI   Method for reducing pest damage to corn by treating transgenic corn seeds
     with pesticide
IN   Asrar, Jawed; Kohn, Frank C.; Sanders, Ernest F.
PA   Monsanto Technology, LLC, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 2
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2002030205      A2    20020418       WO 2001-US30792  20011002
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
             US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2000-238406P   P     20001006
     US 2001-968422    A     20011001
AB   A method to protect corn against feeding damage by one or more pests
     includes the treatment of corn seed having a transgenic event that is
     targeted against at least one of the pests with a pesticide in an amt.
     that is effective against the same or another of the one or more pests.
     Seeds having such protection are also disclosed.

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 44  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Seed treatment with combinations of insecticides
AN   2002:275733  CAPLUS
DN   136:274825
TI   Seed treatment with combinations of insecticides
IN   Asrar, Jawed; Kohn, Frank C.
PA   Monsanto Technology, LLC, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 3
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2002028186      A2    20020411       WO 2001-US42444  20011002
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
             US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
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DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2000-238485P P 20001006
US 2001-968175 A 20011001

AB A method of preventing damage to the seed and/or shoots and foliage of a plant by a pest includes treating the seed from which the plant grows with a compn. that includes a combination of at least one pyrethrin or synthetic pyrethroid and at least one other insecticide selected from oxadiazine deriv., a chloronicotinyl, a nitroguanidine, a pyrrol, a pyrazone, a diacylhydrazine, a triazole, a biol./fermn. product, a phenylpyrazole, an organophosphate and a carbamate. It is preferred that when the other insecticide is an oxadiazine deriv., the pyrethroid is selected from the group consisting of taufluvalinate, flumethrin, trans-cyfluthrin, kadethrin, bioresmethrin, tetramethrin, phenothrin, empenthrin, cyphenothrin, prallethrin, imiprothrin, allethrin and bioallethrin. The treatment is applied to the unsown seed. In another embodiment, the seed is a transgenic seed having at least one heterologous gene encoding for the expression of a protein having pesticidal activity against a first pest and the compn. has activity against at least one second pest.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of insecticides used in corn, sorghum, and alfalfa on the predator Orius insidiosus (Hemiptera: Anthocoridae)
AN 2002:29175 CAPLUS
DN 136:146358
TI Effect of insecticides used in corn, sorghum, and alfalfa on the predator Orius insidiosus (Hemiptera: Anthocoridae)
AU Al-Deeb, Mohammad A.; Wilde, Gerald E.; Zhu, Kun Yan
CS Department of Entomology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, 66506-4004, USA
SO Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(6), 1353-1360
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PB Entomological Society of America
DT Journal
LA English
AB Orius insidoisus (Say) is an important predator in corn, sorghum, and alfalfa. Foliar insecticides commonly used on corn (permethrin, bifenthrin, and fipronil); sorghum (chlorpyrifos, carbofuran, dimethoate, and cyfluthrin); and both crops (cyhalothrin and ethyl parathion) were evaluated in 1998 and 1999 for their residual effects on O. insidiosus by caging adults on treated plants at several time intervals: at application (day 0) and 2, 3, and 6 d after application. In addn., imidacloprid, fipronil, and thiamethoxam used as seed treatments on corn and sorghum were tested for their effects on O. insidiosus by caging adults on plants in the presence and absence of greenbugs, Schizaphis graminum (Rondani). Finally, six of the same insecticides that also are used on alfalfa were evaluated in the field for their effects on O. insidiosus and other insects. On day 0, ethyl parathion, bifenthrin, and [lambda]-cyhalothria on corn caused significantly higher mortality to O. insidiosus than permethrin and fipronil. Ethyl parathion and carbofuran on sorghum caused significantly higher mortality than chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, and cyhalothrin, which differed significantly from the control. Mortality with cyfluthrin did not differ significantly from that in the control. Insecticides had no significant effects on O. insidiosus 3 and 6 d after application in 1998 with the exception of permethrin on day 3. Similar patterns of mortality were obsd. in 1999 expts. No significant differences in mortality of adults occurred with fipronil and thiamethoxam in the presence and absence of greenbugs. Imidachloprid caused significantly higher mortality to O. insidiosus adults than thiamethoxam or fipronil in some instances when greenbugs were not supplied as food. In alfalfa, the insecticides caused significant mortality to most of the

insects evaluated. Ethyl parathion, permethrin, chlorpyrifos, and cyfluthrin caused significantly higher mortality to O. insidiosus than carbofuran and cyhalothrin, which differed significantly from the control in 1998. In 1999, all treatments significantly reduced O. insidiosus nos. and did not differ significantly from each other.

RE.CNT 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Method of screening for negative cross resistance
AN 2001:886546 CAPLUS
DN 136:17687
TI Method of screening for negative cross resistance
IN Pittendrigh, Barry Robert; Murdock, Larry Lee; Gaffney, Patrick Joseph
PA Purdue Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001092561	A2	20011206	WO 2001-US18062	20010601

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2000-209058P P 20000602
AB A method of evaluating the efficacy of mols. against a target population including a strain resistant to a first toxin includes detg. a susceptible strain in the target population and selecting for the resistant strain in the target population. The susceptible strain being susceptible to the first toxin and the resistant strain being resistant to the first toxin. The method further includes evaluating the efficacy of the resistant strain with a plurality of mols. to det. a second toxin that is more toxic to the resistant strain than to the susceptible strain, evaluating the efficacy of a heterozygous strain of the target population with sep. applications of the first toxin and the second toxin, and assigning a priority rating to the second toxin if the sep. applications of the first toxin and the second toxin are at least as toxic to the heterozygous strain as to the susceptible strain. A test was conducted using an initial screen of DDT and 8 pyrethroids against Canton-S (DDT-susceptible flies) and paratsl (DDT resistant flies). Deltamethrin and permethrin were more toxic to resistant flies than to susceptible flies. Heterozygotes were tested with deltamethrin or DDT or both. DDT and deltamethrin combined effectively to kill the heterozygotes and it was detd. that these two are neg. cross resistance factors.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Pyrethroid resistance and cross-resistance in the German cockroach, Blattella germanica (L)
AN 2001:839303 CAPLUS
DN 136:49713
TI Pyrethroid resistance and cross-resistance in the German cockroach, Blattella germanica (L)
AU Wei, Yuping; Appel, Arthur G.; Moar, William J.; Liu, Nannan
CS Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Auburn University, Auburn,

AL, 36849-5413, USA
SO Pest Management Science (2001), 57(11), 1055-1059
CODEN: PMSCFC; ISSN: 1526-498X
PB John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A German cockroach (Blatella germanica (L)) strain, Apyr-R, was collected from Opelika, Alabama after control failures with pyrethroid insecticides. Levels of resistance to permethrin and deltamethrin in Apyr-R (97- and 480-fold, resp., compared with a susceptible strain, ACY) were partially or mostly suppressed by piperonyl butoxide (PBO) and S,S,S,-tributylphosphorotrithioate (DEF), suggesting that P 450 monooxygenases and hydrolases are involved in resistance to these two pyrethroids in Apyr-R. However, incomplete suppression of pyrethroid resistance with PBO and DEF implies that one or more addnl. mechanisms are involved in resistance. Injection, compared with topical application, resulted in 43- and 48-fold increases in toxicity of permethrin in ACY and Apyr-R, resp. Similarly, injection increased the toxicity of deltamethrin 27-fold in ACY and 28-fold in Apyr-R. These data indicate that cuticular penetration is one of the obstacles for the effectiveness of pyrethroids against German cockroaches. However, injection did not change the levels of resistance to either permethrin or deltamethrin, suggesting that a decrease in the rate of cuticular penetration may not play an important role in pyrethroid resistance in Apyr-R. Apyr-R showed cross-resistance to imidacloprid, with a resistance ratio of 10. PBO treatment resulted in no significant change in the toxicity of imidacloprid, implying that P 450 monooxygenase-mediated detoxication is not the mechanism responsible for cross-resistance. Apyr-R showed no cross-resistance to spinosad, although spinosad had relatively low toxicity to German cockroaches compared with other insecticides tested in this study. This result further confirmed that the mode of action of spinosad to insects is unique. Fipronil, a relatively new insecticide, was highly toxic to German cockroaches, and the multi-resistance mechanisms in Apyr-R did not confer significant cross-resistance to this compd. Thus, we propose that fipronil could be a valuable tool in integrated resistance management of German cockroaches.
RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of pesticides on Colpoclypeus florus (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) and Trichogramma platneri (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae), parasitoids of leafrollers in washington
AN 2001:801670 CAPLUS
DN 136:33299
TI Effect of pesticides on Colpoclypeus florus (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) and Trichogramma platneri (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae), parasitoids of leafrollers in washington
AU Brunner, Jay F.; Dunley, John E.; Doerr, Michael D.; Beers, Elizabeth H.
CS Washington State University Tree Fruit Research and Extension Center, Wenatchee, WA, 98801, USA
SO Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(5), 1075-1084
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PB Entomological Society of America
DT Journal
LA English
AB Pesticides were evaluated for their effect on two parasitoid species, Colpoclypeus florus and Trichogramma platneri, that are potential biol. control agents of leafrollers in apple orchards. Organophosphate and carbamate insecticides were highly toxic to both parasitoids in topical applications, but foliar residues of some products were nontoxic after 7 days. At reduced rates, topically-applied pyrethroids showed low toxicity to C. florus, but were highly toxic to T. platneri, and foliar residues

were nontoxic after about 7 days. Imidacloprid and abamectin were highly toxic when applied topically to both parasitoids, but were not toxic as 1-day-old residues. Insect growth regulators did not cause mortality either as topical applications or residues; however, diflubenzuron caused severe sublethal effects, completely blocking the prodn. of C. florus offspring. Biorational pesticides, such as soap, oil, and B. thuringiensis products, caused no toxicity to C. florus but had a direct impact on T. platneri as topical applications through phys. immobilization. The potential to integrate different pesticides with biol. control of leafrollers and the need for a step-wise approach to evaluate the impact of pesticides against natural enemies is discussed.

RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Insecticides containing salicylate esters for wood preservation
AN 2001:767469 CAPLUS
DN 135:299970
TI Insecticides containing salicylate esters for wood preservation
IN Sato, Toshio; Nakamura, Norihiko; Goto, Shinji
PA Yoshitomi Fine Chemical K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2001294506	A2	20011023	JP 2000-112664	20000413

OS MARPAT 135:299970
AB The insecticides, which are esp. useful for controlling termite and not toxic to humans, livestock, or environment, contain 2-OHC6H4CO2W1R1 [R1 = (un)substituted Ph, C2-12 (hydroxy)alkyl, C2-12 (hydroxy)alkenyl, C2-12 (hydroxy)alkynyl, W1 = bond, C1-6 alkylene, C2-6 alkenylene, C2-6 alkynylene]. The salicylates also serve as enhancers for com. available insecticides, showing synergistic effect. Thus, quartz sand treated with Ph salicylate showed 100% termiticidal activity.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Bactericide combinations in detergents
AN 2001:578597 CAPLUS
DN 135:124156
TI Bactericide combinations in detergents
IN Elsmore, Richard; Houghton, Mark Phillip
PA Robert McBride Ltd., UK
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 2354771	A1	20010404	GB 1999-23253	19991001

AB The detergent comprises a bactericide in combination with an anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric surfactant which has a C12-18 alkyl group as the longest chain attached to the hydrophilic moiety. Creduret 50 (hydrogenated ethoxylated castor oil) 50, citric acid 12, formalin 10, sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate (C12-20) alkyl 1, perfume white line 0.5, detergent enzyme savingase 0.2, and bactericide Pr 4-hydroxybenzoate 1.0 parts formed a detergent, showing redn. activity after contact 2.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Nonaqueous compositions for administration of pharmaceuticals or agrochemicals or biocides
AN 2001:525899 CAPLUS
DN 135:127192
TI Nonaqueous compositions for administration of pharmaceuticals or agrochemicals or biocides
IN Campbell, William R.; Omilinsky, Barry A.
PA Blue Ridge Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001051028	A2	20010719	WO 2001-US876	20010112
WO 2001051028	A3	20020307		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2000-483084 A 20000114
AB The present invention provides non-aq. compns. which comprise a pharmacol. or biol. active compd., an emulsifier, a polyol, and benzyl alc. The compns. are useful for administering the pharmacol. or biol. active compds. which they contain to animals, plants, or ground surfaces. In preferred embodiments, the pharmacol. or biol. active compds. may be water-insol. or water-labile. The compns. of the present invention allow these compds. to be solubilized and conveniently transported to a site of application in a non-aq. form, and then dild. in an aq. soln. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the compd. is ivermectin and is administered in the drinking water of poultry. The compns. of the present invention may also contain multiple pharmacol. or biol. active compds. which are administrated simultaneously. The present invention also provides methods of administering the compds. In the most preferred embodiment, the compds. may be administered in the drinking water of animals to be treated with the pharmacol. or biol. active compd. In other embodiments, the compns. may be topically applied to the animals or plants to be treated, or sprayed onto plants, animals, or a ground surface to be treated with the active compds. A nonaq. formulation of ivermectin was prepd. and dild. into the drinking water of male turkeys. The formulation was effective in completely eliminating any visible signs of roundworm infestation.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Novel bisexual attractants, aggregants and arrestants containing host-plant volatiles for adults and larvae of codling moth and other species of Lepidoptera
AN 2001:300423 CAPLUS
DN 134:291534
TI Novel bisexual attractants, aggregants and arrestants containing host-plant volatiles for adults and larvae of codling moth and other species of Lepidoptera
IN Light, Douglas M.; Henrick, Clive A.
PA Trece Incorporated, USA; United States of America as Represented by the Secretary of Agriculture
SO PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001028327	A1	20010426	WO 2000-US28079	20001010
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6264939	B1	20010724	US 1999-425321	19991021
PRAI US 1999-425321	A	19991021		

OS MARPAT 134:291534
AB This invention concerns novel bisexual attractants for codling moth and other species of Lepidoptera. In particular, the invention concerns attractants isolated from pear or apple volatiles which have superior and selective attractancy for adult codling moths and other lepidopterous species. These attractants also attract, aggregate and/or arrest larvae of these species. The invention further concerns a method for monitoring, control, mass trapping and mating disruption of codling moth and other lepidopterous species. The method includes luring the pest to a formulation contg. the attractant, aggregant or arrestant of the invention, alone, or in combination with a sex pheromone and/or another kairomone and/or insecticide. The attractant of the invention has the general formula CH3CH2CH2(CH2)n[C(H)=C(H)]mC(H)=C(H)C(=O)X (n = 0-8; m = 0 or 1; X = OR1, NR1R2, SR1 or R1; R1, R2 = H, C1-C6 alkyl), and is purified to at least 90% purity or a geometrical or positional isomer or deriv. thereof.
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Synergistic insecticide compositions containing aminoquinazolines
AN 2001:176747 CAPLUS
DN 134:218326
TI Synergistic insecticide compositions containing aminoquinazolines
IN Kimura, Masayuki; Fujioka, Shinsuke; Yamaguchi, Rikio
PA Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 32 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2001064107	A2	20010313	JP 2000-191825	20000626
PRAI JP 1999-180147	A	19990625		

OS MARPAT 134:218326
AB The compns., useful for control of pesticide-resistant insects and mites, contain aminoquinazolines I [R = H, OH, CHO, C1-12 alkyl, etc.; R1 = 5- to 6-membered heterocyclyl; Y = O, S; Z = N:CR2, NR3CHR2, NR3CO; R2 = H, C1-6 (halo)alkyl; R3 = H, C1-6 alkyl, HCO, C1-3 (halo)alkylcarbonyl, C1-3 alkyldithiocarbonyl; X = halo, OH, NO2, cyano, C1-6 alkyl, etc.; n = 0-4] and insecticides and/or acaricides. A mixt. of I and fenpyroximate (II) was applied to Tetranychus urticae on kidney bean at 100 and 50 ppm, resp., to show 80% control after 1 day, vs. 0 or 5%, for I or II alone,

resp.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Hyperosmotic agrochemicals and chemical products formulated by using liquid or powder azone mixture
AN 2000:785946 CAPLUS
DN 133:306722
TI Hyperosmotic agrochemicals and chemical products formulated by using liquid or powder azone mixture
IN Ma, Xilin; Qian, Yongkang
PA Shifang New Technology Inst., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1245637	A	20000301	CN 1998-117520	19980820

AB The invention relates to prparation of agrochem. synergists and chem. product additives by using azone and/or azone-like compds., as well as their application in agrochem. and chem. formulations. The agrochem. synergists or chem. product additives can be prepd. by (1) mixing two or more liq. azone-like copmounds, or (2) mixing liq. azone or azone-like compd. with liq. pesticide adjuvants or surfactants, or (3) mixing liq. azone or azone-like compd. with pesticide adjuvants or surfactants and filler powder. The liq. azone or composite azone powder can be directly added to the agrochem. or various chem. products. The agrochems. can be phoxim, methamidophos, parathion (parathion-methyl), dichlorvos, trichlorfon, monocrotophos, dimethoate (omethoate), chlorpyrifos, isocarbophos, quinalphos, malathion, fenthion, carbaryl, fenobucarb, carbofuran, isoprocarb, pirimicarb, methomyl, thiodicarb, tetramethrin, allethrin, permethrin, fenpropathrin, fenvalerate, cypermethrin (.alpha.-cypermethrin or .beta.-cypermethrin), deltamethrin, brofluthrin, cyfluthrin, imidacloprid, chlorobenzuron, diflubenzuron, pyridaben, dicofol, diflubenzuron, clofentezine, fenbutatin oxide, chlorfenzapyr, acrinathrin, tralomethrin, fipronil, propargite, acetamiprid, hexythiazox, Bacillus thuringiensis, matrine, bromadiolone, coumatetralyl, warfarin and diphacinone. The agrochems. can be Cu2O, chlorothalonil, mancozeb, carbendazim, thiram, chlorothalonil, procymidone, thiophanate-Me, metalaxyl, jinggangmycin, dimethachlon, tricyclazole, triadimefon, iprodione, dimethomorph, fenarimol and polyoxin. The agrochems. can be gibberellic acid, mepiquat chloride, paclobutrazol, ethephon, indoleacetic acid, .alpha.-naphthaleneacetic acid. The agrochems. can be diclofop-Me, propanil, napropamide, alachlor, acetochlor, butachlor, metolachlor, chlortoluron, isoproturon, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron-Me, pyrazosulfuron-Et, benazolin-Et, fenoxaprop-Et, anilofos, quinclorac, bentazon, acifluorfen sodium, oxadiazon, thifensulfuron-Me, bensulfuron-Me, cinmethylin, haloxyfop, quizalofop (quizalofop-p-ethyl), fluazifop-Bu (fluazifop-p-butyl), paraquat, glyphosate, or atrazine. The chem. product additives can also be applied in chem. products, such as lubricating oil, inks, household detergents, industrial detergents, adhesives etc.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Insecticide resistance and cross-resistance in the house fly (Diptera: Muscidae)
AN 2000:683443 CAPLUS
DN 133:330889
TI Insecticide resistance and cross-resistance in the house fly (Diptera: Muscidae)
AU Liu, Nannan; Yue, Xin

CS Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Auburn University, Auburn, AL, 36849-5413, USA
SO Journal of Economic Entomology (2000), 93(4), 1269-1275
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PB Entomological Society of America
DT Journal
LA English
AB A house fly strain, ALHF, was collected from a poultry farm in Alabama after a control failure with permethrin, and further selected in the lab. with permethrin for five generations. The level of resistance to permethrin in ALHF was increased rapidly from an initial 260-fold to 1,800-fold after selection. Incomplete suppression of permethrin resistance by piperonyl butoxide (PBO) and S,S,S,-tributylphosphorotrithioate (DEF) reveals that P 450 monooxygenase- and hydrolase-mediated detoxication, and one or more addnl. mechanisms are involved in resistance to permethrin. The ALHF strain showed a great ability to develop resistance or cross-resistance to different insecticides within and outside the pyrethroid group including some relatively new insecticides. Resistance to beta-cypermethrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, and propoxur (2,400-4,200-, 10,000-, and >290-fold, resp., compared with a susceptible strain, aabys) in ALHF house flies was partially or mostly suppressed by PBO and DEF, indicating that P 450 monooxygenases and hydrolases are involved in resistance to these insecticides. Partial redn. in resistance with PBO and DEF implies that multiresistance mechanisms are responsible for resistance. Fifteen- and more than fourfold resistance and cross-resistance to chlorpyrifos and imidacloprid, resp., were not effected by PBO or DEF, indicating that P 450 monooxygenases and hydrolases are not involved in resistance to these two insecticides. Forty-nine-fold cross-resistance to fipronil was mostly suppressed by PBO and DEF, revealing that monooxygenases are a major mechanism of cross-resistance to fipronil. Multiresistance mechanisms in the ALHF house fly strain, however, do not confer cross-resistance to spinosad, a novel insecticide derived from the bacterium Saccharopolyspora spinosa. Thus, we propose that spinosad be used as a potential insecticide against house fly pests, esp. resistant flies.
RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Synergistic insecticidal compositions containing a neuronal sodium channel antagonist and another insecticide
AN 2000:666543 CAPLUS
DN 133:248390
TI Synergistic insecticidal compositions containing a neuronal sodium channel antagonist and another insecticide
IN Treacy, Michael Frank; Borysewicz, Raymond Frank; Schwinghammer, Kurt Allen; Rensner, Paul Erich; Oloumi-Sadeghi, Hassan
PA American Cyanamid Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000054591	A2	20000921	WO 2000-US5879	20000307
	WO 2000054591	A3	20010118		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ,

BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

BR 2000008930 A 20011218 BR 2000-8930 20000307
EP 1198170 A2 20020424 EP 2000-914839 20000307
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

PRAI US 1999-124306P P 19990312
US 1999-158201P P 19991007
WO 2000-US5879 W 20000307

OS MARPAT 133:248390

AB A synergistic insecticidal compn. comprises a neuronal sodium channel antagonist such as I (X, Y, Z = H, halo, OH, CN, NO2, alkyl, etc.; W = O or S; m, p, q = 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5; n = 0, 1, or 2; R, R1, R2, R3 = alkyl) in combination with one or more pyrethroids, pyrethroid-type compds., recombinant nucleopolyhedroviruses expressing an insect toxin, organophosphates, carbamates, formamidines, macrocyclic lactones, amidinohydrazones, GABA antagonists and acetylcholine receptor ligands.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Effect of insecticides on the diamondback moth (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) and its parasitoid Diadegma insulare (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

AN 2000:497520 CAPLUS

DN 133:204160

TI Effect of insecticides on the diamondback moth (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) and its parasitoid Diadegma insulare (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

AU Hill, Travis A.; Foster, Rick E.

CS Department of Entomology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA

SO Journal of Economic Entomology (2000), 93(3), 763-768
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493

PB Entomological Society of America

DT Journal

LA English

AB Studies were conducted to evaluate the toxicity of insecticides to adult Diadegma insulare (Cresson) and its host the diamondback moth, Plutella xylostella (L.). Leaf-dip and direct-dip bioassays for diamondback moth larvae and residual bioassays for adults of diamondback moth and D. insulare were used to assess mortalities. Larval mortalities at field rates were significantly higher with carbaryl, permethrin, spinosad, and tebufenozide when compared with Bacillus thuringiensis, or imidacloprid in the larval-dip bioassay 72 h after treatment. In the leaf-dip and residual bioassays, both permethrin and spinosad caused 100% mortalities to diamondback moth larvae and adults, resp., 72 h after treatment. Of all the materials tested, only B. thuringiensis and tebufenozide were not toxic to D. insulare 24 h after treatment. Spinosad was not toxic to D. insulare 30 min after treatment. However, 100% mortality was obsd. 8 h after treatment.

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Insecticidal polymers prepd. by dissolving insecticides in monomers.

AN 2000:144511 CAPLUS

DN 132:148061

TI Insecticidal polymers prepd. by dissolving insecticides in monomers.

IN Liebert, Rebecca B.; Hetzer, Christine B.

PA Nova Chemicals Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 981956	A2	20000301	EP 1999-306373	19990812
	EP 981956	A3	20000830		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 6080796	A	20000627	US 1998-136220	19980819
PRAI	US 1998-136220	A	19980819		

AB Insecticides, and particularly termiticides, may be dissolved in monomers polymd. to form foamable polymers, such as polystyrene. The resulting monomer and insecticide may then be polymd. in a conventional manner and either impregnated with a blowing agent or expanded using an extrusion process to produce polymeric foam having insecticidal properties. The polymer may also contain a flame retardant. Such polymers and the foam made therefrom may be used in the construction industry, particularly where insect infestation is a concern. Suitable insecticides are, for example, imidacloprid, cypermethrin and permethrin.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Impregnating polymer beads with insecticide
AN 2000:144510 CAPLUS
DN 132:148060
TI Impregnating polymer beads with insecticide
IN Liebert, Rebecca B.; Hetzer, Christine B.
PA Nova Chemicals Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 981955	A2	20000301	EP 1999-306300	19990810
	EP 981955	A3	20000823		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 6033731	A	20000307	US 1998-136243	19980819
PRAI	US 1998-136243	A	19980819		

AB Polymeric beads made by a suspension or an emulsion process may be concurrently impregnated with blowing agent, an insecticide and a flame retardant, if required. The resulting bead is then washed and dried and then may be used for making a foam structure such as a sheet. The resulting foam sheet may be used in the construction industry, particularly where there is a concern of insect infestation. Suitable insecticides are, for example, imidacloprid, cypermethrin and permethrin.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Synergistic and residual insecticidal compositions containing essential oils
AN 2000:98222 CAPLUS
DN 132:148049
TI Synergistic and residual insecticidal compositions containing essential oils
IN Bessette, Steven M.; Beigler, Myron A.
PA Ecosmart Technologies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000005964	A1	20000210	WO 1999-US17097	19990728
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9952379	A1	20000221	AU 1999-52379	19990728
	EP 1102540	A1	20010530	EP 1999-937574	19990728
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 9912691	A	20011009	BR 1999-12691	19990728
	NO 2001000466	A	20010327	NO 2001-466	20010126
PRAI	US 1998-94463P	P	19980728		
	US 1998-100613P	P	19980916		
	US 1999-122803P	P	19990303		
	WO 1999-US17097	W	19990728		

AB Synergistic and residual pesticidal compns. contain essential oils and/or their constituents in admixt. with known insecticides or essential oils and/or their constituents in admixt. with other compds. not previously used as active ingredients in insecticidal formulations, such as signal transduction modulators (PD 98059, Lavandustin A, etc.).

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Cytogenetic biomonitoring of Spanish greenhouse workers exposed to pesticides: micronuclei analysis in peripheral blood lymphocytes and buccal epithelial cells

AN 2000:50649 CAPLUS

DN 132:112196

TI Cytogenetic biomonitoring of Spanish greenhouse workers exposed to pesticides: micronuclei analysis in peripheral blood lymphocytes and buccal epithelial cells

AU Lucero, L.; Pastor, S.; Suarez, S.; Durban, R.; Gomez, C.; Parron, T.; Creus, A.; Marcos, R.

CS Edifici Cn, Facultat de Ciencies, Departament de Genetica i de Microbiologia, Grup de Mutagenesi, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra, 08193, Spain

SO Mutation Research (2000), 464(2), 255-262
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB We evaluate whether or not occupational exposure to a complex mixt. of pesticides results in a significant increase of micronuclei (MN) in both peripheral blood lymphocytes and buccal cells. Sixty four greenhouse workers from Almeria (Spain), together with 50 men from the same area, without indication of exposure to pesticides, that served as controls were studied. There were no statistically significant differences in the MN frequencies between the 2 groups. Each donor was assessed for the presence or absence of glutathione S-transferase M1 (GSTM1) and glutathione S-transferase T1 (GSTT1), to look for relations between the genotypes and the cytogenetic responses. According to the GSTT1 genotype, there is a difference between both groups only for the cytokinesis-block proliferation index. Neither GSTM1 nor smoking habit and age showed any effect in the overall anal.

RE.CNT 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Relative toxicity of pesticides to pest and beneficial insects in potato crops in Victoria, Australia
AN 1999:570686 CAPLUS
DN 131:224852
TI Relative toxicity of pesticides to pest and beneficial insects in potato crops in Victoria, Australia
AU Symington, Catherine A.; Horne, Paul A.
CS Department of Zoology School of Biological Sciences, La Trobe University, Bundoora, 3083, Australia
SO Ecotoxicology: Pesticides and Beneficial Organisms, [International Conference], Cardiff, UK, Oct., 1996 (1998), Meeting Date 1996, 279-286. Editor(s): Haskell, Peter T.; McEwen, Peter. Publisher: Kluwer, Dordrecht, Neth.
CODEN: 68BTAO
DT Conference
LA English
AB The toxicity of endosulfan, methamidophos, thiodicarb, pirimicarb, permethrin, imidacloprid, mancozeb and difenoconazole was tested in the lab against the potato tuber moth (Phthorimaea operculella) and the parasitoids Orgilus lepidus, Copidosoma koehleri and Apanteles subandinus. Thiodicarb was the only insecticide that was less toxic to Orgilus lepidus than to P. operculella,.
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Susceptibility of silver-leaf whitefly, Bemisia argentifolii to various spray-type insecticides
AN 1999:238610 CAPLUS
DN 130:334136
TI Susceptibility of silver-leaf whitefly, Bemisia argentifolii to various spray-type insecticides
AU Hamamura, Tetsuzo
CS Dep. Plant Protection Soil Sci., Natl. Res. Inst. Vegetables, Ornamental Plants and Tea, 360 Kusawa, Ano, Mie, 514-2392, Japan
SO Yasai, Chagyo Shikenjo Kenkyu Hokoku (1999), 14, 177-187
CODEN: YCSHFM; ISSN: 1343-2206
PB Norin Suisansho Yasai, Chagyo Shikenjo
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB A test using cabbage leaves was developed for detg. the susceptibility of adults and larvae of Bemisia argentifolii to insecticides. LC50 values of effective insecticides were detd. sep. in adults and larvae of B. argentifolii. By mixing organophosphorus insecticides and pyrethroid insecticides which were not effective individually, joint action was obtained. Many combinations became effective in the control of adults or larvae of B. argentifolii.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Simultaneous cleanup method for multi pesticide residue analysis by GC and HPLC
AN 1998:561568 CAPLUS
DN 129:342808
TI Simultaneous cleanup method for multi pesticide residue analysis by GC and HPLC
AU Shibata, Yoshiari; Oyama, Mayumi; Sato, Hitomi; Nakao, Kazuko; Tsuda, Mayumi; Sonoda, Masanori; Tanaka, Fumitaka
CS Zen-Noh Agric. R & D Cent., Hiratsuka, 254-0016, Japan

SO Shokuhin Eiseigaku Zasshi (1998), 39(4), 241-250
CODEN: SKEZAP; ISSN: 0015-6426
PB Nippon Shokuhin Eisei Gakkai
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB A simultaneous cleanup method for the detn. of pesticide residues in agricultural products by GC and HPLC was developed. The elution patterns of 120 pesticides from a hard gel-type GPC column and an ENVI-Carb/LC-NH2 mini-column were examd. Most of the pesticides were eluted in the 55-160 mL fraction from GPC with 30% acetone-cyclohexane (vol./vol.) and in the 0-20 mL fraction from the mini-column with 25% toluene-acetonitrile (vol./vol.). The results showed that these two cleanup methods were applicable for most of the pesticides. A sample was extd. with acetone and filtered. The ext. was partitioned with satd. ammonium sulfate-Et acetate. The ext. was dehydrated, evapd. in vacuo, dissolved in the GPC mobile phase and cleaned up by GPC. The eluate fraction of pesticides was evapd. in vacuo and dissolved in acetone. An aliquot of the acetone soln. was cleaned up on a mini-column. The eluate was evapd. in vacuo and dissolved in acetone or acetonitrile. The sample was detd. with GC or HPLC. The addnl. mini-column cleanup was esp. effective for HPLC anal. Approx. 110 out of 120 pesticides spiked into 6 kinds of agricultural products gave good recoveries with combined cleanup using GPC and the mini-column, which is considered to be satisfactory for pesticide residue monitoring by GC and HPLC.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Toxicity of acaricides to the bulb mite Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Acari: Acaridae)
AN 1998:440425 CAPLUS
DN 129:212920
TI Toxicity of acaricides to the bulb mite Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Acari: Acaridae)
AU Gencsoylu, Ibrahim; Liu, Wei; Usmani, K. Amin; Knowles, Charles O.
CS Department of Entomology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, 65211, USA
SO Exp. Appl. Acarol. (1998), 22(6), 343-351
CODEN: EAACEM; ISSN: 0168-8162
PB Chapman & Hall
DT Journal
LA English
AB Using a continuous exposure technique, the toxicity of 35 compds. to the bulb mite, Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Fumouze and Robin) was examd. after 48 h. Sixteen acaricides yielded an LC50 of <1.0 mg cm2. The highest toxicity was exhibited by cyclodiene GABA antagonists (dieldrin, endrin and aldrin), some organophosphate (chlorpyrifos, diazinon and azinphos-ethyl) and carbamate (carbofuran) anticholinesterases and a thiazolidine flubenzimine. Oxythioquinox, fenazaflor, fenazaquin and amitraz were less toxic than the cyclodienes, organo-phosphates and carbamates. The sodium channel agonists (DDT and pyrethroids) and several specific acaricides with other modes of action were inactive (LC50 >1.0 mg cm-2).

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Susceptibility of predaceous hemipteran species to selected insecticides on soybean in Louisiana
AN 1998:311029 CAPLUS
DN 129:77892
TI Susceptibility of predaceous hemipteran species to selected insecticides on soybean in Louisiana
AU Boyd, Michael L.; Boethel, David J.
CS Department of Entomology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, USA

SO J. Econ. Entomol. (1998), 91(2), 401-409
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PB Entomological Society of America
DT Journal
LA English
AB Toxicity of selected insecticides to hemipteran predators [i.e., Geocoris punctipes (Say), Nabis capsiformis Germar, Nabis roseipennis Reuter, and Podisus maculiventris (Say)] was evaluated by contact with foliar residues and indirectly through the consumption of prey [i.e. soybean looper, Pseudoplusia includens (Walker)] previously exposed to insecticides. Methyl parathion and permethrin generally were more toxic than newer insecticides after predators were exposed to treated foliage. Chlorfenapyr caused contact toxicity equal to permethrin and methyl parathion. Exposure to foliage treated with emamectin benzoate resulted in lower mortality as compared with chlorfenapyr. Foliage treated with Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner subsp. kurstaki had the lowest contact toxicity to hemipteran predators of all insecticides tested. Std. insecticides (i.e., methyl parathion and thiodicarb) caused low indirect toxicity to hemipteran predators after consumption of treated prey. Chlorfenapyr caused significantly greater indirect toxicity than emamectin benzoate, permethrin, and thiodicarb to adult N. roseipennis. Consumption of chlorfenapyr-treated prey also caused significantly greater mortality than imidacloprid, permethrin, spinosad, and thiodicarb to G. punctipes adults. These results demonstrate that most of the newer compds. were more selective than older insecticides. This greater selectivity will enable soybean producers to combat pests but conserve resident beneficial arthropod populations that help restrain pest resurgence and prevent secondary pest outbreaks.

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Management of onion thrips (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) on cabbage by using plant resistance and insecticides
AN 1998:159938 CAPLUS
DN 128:214427
TI Management of onion thrips (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) on cabbage by using plant resistance and insecticides
AU Shelton, A. M.; Wilsey, W. T.; Schmaedick, M. A.
CS Department of Entomology, Cornell University, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, NY, 14456, USA
SO J. Econ. Entomol. (1998), 91(1), 329-333
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PB Entomological Society of America
DT Journal
LA English
AB Control of Thrips tabaci Lindeman was evaluated using insecticides and host plant resistance. In 7 insecticide trials conducted from 1987 to 1996, using a total of 17 different insecticides, insecticide applications reduced thrips damage in only 2 of the trials. In 8 plant resistance trials conducted from 1985 to 1993 using >300 varieties or inbreds, some plant lines significantly reduced thrips injury in each trial. A 1996 trial testing variety and insecticide together found that both factors significantly affected thrips damage, although their interaction was not significant. Insecticide treatments in the 1996 expt. were unnecessary for the more tolerant varieties but helped reduce damage to acceptable levels in many of the moderately susceptible cultivars. In the highly susceptible varieties, even the frequent application of insecticides was not sufficient to keep thrips damage at acceptable levels. Planting tolerant varieties, however, is a reliable way to keep thrips damage at low levels, even without insecticides.

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Insecticidal device

AN 1998:146652 CAPLUS
DN 128:189505
TI Insecticidal device
IN Shasha, Baruch S.; McGuire, Michael R.; Hu, Xing Ping; Prokopy, Ronald J.
PA United States Dept. of Agriculture, USA
SO U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5720968	A	19980224	US 1996-701088	19960821
	WO 9807315	A1	19980226	WO 1997-US14493	19970818
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9740720	A1	19980306	AU 1997-40720	19970818
	EP 921724	A1	19990616	EP 1997-938380	19970818
	EP 921724	B1	20020410		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1996-701088	A	19960821		
	WO 1997-US14493	W	19970818		

AB The invention is a device for delivering an insecticide, made of (a) an outer layer comprising a porous water-insol. polymer; (b) an inner layer in contact with the outer layer, the inner layer comprising a water-sol. feeding stimulant and a carbohydrate which is at least partially gelatinized; and (c) a toxicant which is present on or in the outer layer, the inner layer, or both. The pests for which the device may be used are those that can be attracted to an object to feed and/or lay eggs, such as the apple maggot fly, the Mediterranean fruit fly, the house fly, the oriental fruit fly, the blueberry fruit fly, the olive fruit fly, the melon fruit fly, and the Mexican fruit fly as well as other flies, beetles, wasps, moths, cockroaches, and any other insect that can be lured to a device for feeding or egg laying. The porous water-insol. polymeric materials are pits, shellacs, linseed oil and other water-sol. or water-suspendible material that becomes insol. upon drying. Examples of water-sol. feeding stimulants are sucrose, glucose, fructose, molasses, maltodextrin, and corn syrup as well as corn flour, gluten or other sugary or proteinaceous and lipid materials. Examples of carbohydrates are corn flour, corn starch, wheat starch, and potato starch. Toxicants which may be used are dimethoate, phloxine B, avermectin, azinphosmethyl, diazinon, permethrin, imidacloprid, malathion, methomyl, etc. A high boiling liq. such as glycerin may optionally be added to the carbohydrate first layer to prevent cracking.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Impact of insecticides on wild fauna: a proposed toxicity index
AN 1998:45753 CAPLUS
DN 128:137344
TI Impact of insecticides on wild fauna: a proposed toxicity index
AU Cooper, J. F.; Wynn, N. R.; Deuse, J. P. L.; Coste, C. M.; Zheng, S. Q.; Schiffers, B. C.
CS Lab. Chimie Analytique, Fac. Pharmacie, Univ. Montpellier, Montpellier, 34060, Fr.
SO Meded. - Fac. Landbouwkd. Toegepaste Biol. Wet. (Univ. Gent) (1997),

62(2b), 599-606
CODEN: MFLBER
PB Universiteit Gent, Faculteit Landbouwkundige en Toegepaste Biologische Wetenschappen
DT Journal
LA English
AB The risk to fauna assocd. with the use of pesticides are generally known for individual pesticides. There exists, however, a lack of published material providing comparative coverage of all pesticides, although some partial complications have been published. In an attempt to redress this situation, the authors propose here index covering fish, birds, and bees for 169 currently available insecticides.

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Toxic effect of pesticides on the larvae of Chrysoperla carnea
AN 1997:785198 CAPLUS
DN 128:58562
TI Toxic effect of pesticides on the larvae of Chrysoperla carnea
AU Toda, Seishi; Kashio, Tomotoshi
CS Kumamoto Prefectural Plant Protection Office, Koushimachi, Japan
SO Kyushu Byogaichu Kenkyukaiho (1997), 43, 101-105
CODEN: KBKKDW; ISSN: 0385-6410
PB Kyushu Byogaichu Kenkyukai
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB The toxic effect of 34 insecticides, 6 acaricides and 9 fungicides on the 1st instar larvae of Chrysoperla carnea were tested by 2 methods, a direct dipping test and a residual contact test at 25.+-.1.degree. in the lab. In the former method, larvae were dipped in aq. dilns. of the pesticide. In the latter method, larvae were reared on cucumber leaves with insects treated with the aq. dilns. Among pyrethroid-group insecticides, ethofenprox, permethrin and cypermethrin showed high toxicity, but 5 other insecticides showed low toxicity. Although three carbamate-group insecticides showed high toxicity to the insect larvae, pirimicarb showed no toxicity. All organophosphate-group insecticides except DEP showed high toxicity. Insect growth regulator-group insecticides, flufenoxuron, teflubenzuron and chlorfluazuron, showed no toxicity within 48 h of treatment, but showed high mortality after 96 h. Tebufenozide, buprofezin and pyriproxyfen were not toxic. Chloronicotinyl-group insecticides, nitenpyram, imidacloprid and acetamiprid showed low toxicity by a dipping test, but showed high toxicity by a residual contact test. Acaricides and fungicides shows no toxicity.

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Synergistic insecticidal and acaricidal compositions
AN 1997:740085 CAPLUS
DN 128:11112
TI Synergistic insecticidal and acaricidal compositions
IN Senn, Robert; Maienfisch, Peter; Wyss, Peter
PA Novartis A.-G., Switz.; Senn, Robert; Maienfisch, Peter; Wyss, Peter
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9740692	A1	19971106	WO 1997-EP1926	19970417

W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	CA 2251914	AA	19971106	CA 1997-2251914	19970417
	AU 9726992	A1	19971119	AU 1997-26992	19970417
	AU 718566	B2	20000413		
	EP 900024	A1	19990310	EP 1997-920707	19970417
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1220578	A	19990623	CN 1997-194174	19970417
	BR 9709181	A	19990803	BR 1997-9181	19970417
	JP 2000509379	T2	20000725	JP 1997-538515	19970417
	ZA 9703630	A	19971029	ZA 1997-3630	19970425
	TW 387791	B	20000421	TW 1997-86105539	19970428
PRAI	CH 1996-1082	A	19960429		
	WO 1997-EP1926	W	19970417		

OS MARPAT 128:11112

AB Compn. for controlling insects and Acarina comprises a combination of an oxadiazine deriv. I [A = (un)substituted arom. or non-arom. monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic radical; R = H, alkyl, phenylalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; X = NNO2 or NCN] in free or in salt form, or a tautomer, in free or salt form, with one or more of 184 compds., such as aldicarb, azinfos-Me, benfuracarb, bifenthrin, buprofezin, etc. (no data). The compns. are esp. suitable for treatment of plant propagation material.

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Toxicity of some insecticides and acaricides to the predatory bug Dicyphus Tamaninii (Het.: Miridae)

AN 1997:551923 CAPLUS

DN 127:146115

TI Toxicity of some insecticides and acaricides to the predatory bug Dicyphus Tamaninii (Het.: Miridae)

AU Castane, C.; Arino, J.; Arno, J.

CS Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentaries (IRTA), Cabrils, 08348, Spain

SO Entomophaga (1996), 41(2), 211-216
CODEN: ETPGAY; ISSN: 0013-8959

PB Lavoisier Abonnements

DT Journal

LA English

AB Several pesticides were tested in the lab. for their side-effects upon the mirid bug Dicyphus tamaninii, a polyphagous predator used for IPM programs in some vegetable crops. Residual toxicity to 3rd -4th instar nymphs on tomato leaflets was checked 24, 48 h and 7 days after treatment. The acaricides bromopropylate, dicofol+tetradifon and fenpyroximate were harmless to the nymphs. The insect growth regulators azadirachtin, buprofezin, lufenuron and pyriproxyfen were also harmless to nymphs and teflubenzuron was slightly harmful 7 days after treatment. Among the conventional insecticides tested, only pirimicarb and tau-fluvalinate were harmless to D. tamaninii nymphs.

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Efficacy of several insecticides to red-back widow spiders, Latrodectus hasseltii, collected in Osaka and Mie Prefectures, Japan

AN 1997:527311 CAPLUS

DN 127:186959

TI Efficacy of several insecticides to red-back widow spiders, Latrodectus hasseltii, collected in Osaka and Mie Prefectures, Japan

AU Nagata, Kenji; Shinjo, Goro; Okuda, Hisao; Yoshida, Masahiro

CS Chemical Division, Shinto Paint Co., Ltd., Osaka, 533, Japan

SO Med. Entomol. Zool. (1997), 48(2), 135-139
CODEN: MEZOFS

PB Japan Society of Medical Entomology and Zoology

DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Lethal and knockdown effects of several insecticides to red-back widow spiders, Latrodectus hasseltii, were evaluated. Spiders were collected three times in Osaka and Mie Prefectures, Japan, in 1995 and 1996. In the continuous contact method on glass pot and the topical application method, permethrin and phenothrin were most effective among the tested insecticides. Knockdown and lethal effects by spraying with com. insecticide aerosols, contg. pyrethroids, were sufficient in the case of direct spraying without the web, but the effects decreased in the case of spraying through the web.

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Preparation of organic pesticides with insecticide and acaricide activity
AN 1997:440220 CAPLUS
DN 127:81238
TI Preparation of organic pesticides with insecticide and acaricide activity
IN Arvai, Geza; Bakonyvari, Ildiko; Bertok, Bela; Csiz, Laszlo; Czudor, Iren; Kuruczne, R. Zsuzsa; Pap, Laszlo; Szekely, Istvan
PA Chinoin Gyogyszer Es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt.To U. 1-5h-1045 Budapest, Hung.; Bakonyvari, Ildiko; Bertok, Bela; Csiz, Laszlo; Czudor, Iren; Kuruczne, R. Zsuzsa; Pap, Laszlo; Szekely, Istvan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9719040	A2	19970529	WO 1996-HU69	19961119
	WO 9719040	A3	19970703		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	HU 76129	A2	19970630	HU 1995-3318	19951121
	CA 2238186	AA	19970529	CA 1996-2238186	19961119
	AU 9677051	A1	19970611	AU 1996-77051	19961119
	AU 710995	B2	19991007		
	EP 862545	A2	19980909	EP 1996-940053	19961119
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2000500762	T2	20000125	JP 1997-519528	19961119
	BR 9611643	A	20000308	BR 1996-11643	19961119
	ZA 9609733	A	19970617	ZA 1996-9733	19961120
	TW 382623	B	20000221	TW 1996-85114244	19961120
	NO 9802234	A	19980709	NO 1998-2234	19980515
	US 6277867	B1	20010821	US 1998-68933	19980831
PRAI	HU 1995-3318	A	19951121		
	WO 1996-HU69	W	19961119		

AB The title compds R9C:N-group (sic) [I; R9 = H, alkyl, Ph, (un)substituted Ph], useful as insecticides and acaricides, are prepd. and I-contg. formulations presented. Thus, .alpha.-methylveratryl alc. was condensed with 1-bromo-2-butyne in the presence of NaH, producing pesticidal 1-[(2-butynyloxy)ethyl]-3,4-dimethoxybenzene in 46.9% yield.

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Use of new alkynyl synergists to counter insecticide resistance

AN 1997:60252 CAPLUS
DN 126:114622
TI Use of new alkynyl synergists to counter insecticide resistance
AU Pap, L.; Bertok, B.; Bakonyvari, I.; Szekely, I.
CS CHINOIN AgChem Business Unit, Budapest, H-1780, Hung.
SO Brighton Crop Prot. Conf.--Pests Dis. (1996), (Vol. 2), 751-760
CODEN: BCPDED; ISSN: 0955-1506
PB British Crop Protection Council
DT Journal
LA English
AB New alkynyl synergists were synthesized and tested in the lab. by co-administration with different insecticides including representatives of organochlorines, carbamates, organophosphorous, pyrethroids and macrocyclic lactones. The synergistic potency of these chems. was simultaneously detd. on a susceptible WHO/SRS, two lab.-selected resistant (pyrethroid-resistant CHXSEL and carbamate-resistant CARBSEL) and a field collected multiple resistant (MD-IX) house fly (Musca domestica) strains. Spectrum of synergistic action and the cross-resistance patterns proved to be characteristic of strain. A lab. selection expt. on housefly using carbofuran or a new synergist, MB-279+carbofuran as selecting agents showed that resistance did not evolve at all to the mixt. compared to the selection which used carbofuran alone. While the carbofuran selected group (CARBSEL) showed 918 and 600 resistance ratios at F3 generation in the female and male flies resp., the group selected with the mixt. (CS279) collapsed at F4. Moreover, high suppression in adult emergence from pupae was obtained in the fly group selected jointly with carbofuran+synergist, but not in the group selected only with carbofuran.

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Stabilization of mixed pesticide inclusion compounds
AN 1996:660991 CAPLUS
DN 125:295223
TI Stabilization of mixed pesticide inclusion compounds
IN Koike, Masahiko; Sawamura, Masatoshi; Akashi, Kanji
PA Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08225404	A2	19960903	JP 1995-312495	19951130
PRAI	JP 1994-301801		19941206		

AB Incompatible pesticide prepns. are safely mixed by making inclusion compds. of .gtoreq. 1 pesticide in the mixt. with cyclodextrins. A mixt. consists of (1) a pesticide (I) 1 and an inclusion-pesticide I prepn. 1-20 parts by wt., the amt. of the inclusion compd. being 0.1-95 % by wt. of the total pesticide formulation and, (2) the amt. of pesticides other than I being 0.1-95 % by wt. Forty-three pesticides as examples of I are claimed.

L3 ANSWER 35 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of rodding tips and soil types on distribution of selected insecticides and a water soluble dye when applied for subterranean termite control
AN 1996:480022 CAPLUS
DN 125:135403
TI Effect of rodding tips and soil types on distribution of selected insecticides and a water soluble dye when applied for subterranean termite control
AU Davis, Robert W.

CS Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, USA
SO (1996) 312 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA9623620
From: Diss. Abstr. Int., B 1996, 57(3), 1583
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable

L3 ANSWER 36 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Insecticide resistance in field and laboratory strains of western flower thrips (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)
AN 1995:890997 CAPLUS
DN 123:308630
TI Insecticide resistance in field and laboratory strains of western flower thrips (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)
AU Zhao, Guangyu; Brown, John M.; Knowles, Charles O.
CS Dep. of Entomology, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO, 65211, USA
SO J. Econ. Entomol. (1995), 88(5), 1164-70
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DT Journal
LA English
AB Western flower thrips, Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande), from 5 com. greenhouses were resistant to diazinon, methomyl, bendiocarb, and cypermethrin, except in 2 tests with bendiocarb. When compared with the UMC-A ref. strain, resistance ratios from LC90s (RR90) at 24 h ranged from 1.04 to 98 for diazinon, 3.4 to 26 for methomyl, 0.9 to 11 for bendiocarb, and 18.3 to 273 for cypermethrin. The authors also did toxicity studies on 2 lab. strains (UMC, KCM). Compared with the UMC-A strain, RR90s indicated that UMC thrips were resistant to diazinon (14-fold), methomyl (3.6-fold), and cypermethrin (232-fold), but not to bendiocarb. The RR90 of KCM thrips reared under diazinon selection increased from 4.0 to 270 when compared with UMC-A thrips. During diazinon selection, cross-resistance to bendiocarb was evident, with the RR90 increasing from 0.4 to 14. Cross-resistance to cypermethrin also was present to the LC50 (3.9-fold), but not at the LC90. When compared with UMC thrips, KCM thrips was also resistant to permethrin (RR90=2.5), fenvalerate (RR90=3.6), DDT (RR90=6.0), and imidacloprid (RR90=14), but not to amitraz. Piperonyl butoxide, but not S,S,S-tri-Bu phosphorotrithioate, synergized the toxicity of diazinon, bendiocarb, and fenvalerate to KCM thrips.

L3 ANSWER 37 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Preparation of pyrazoline pesticide
AN 1995:851686 CAPLUS
DN 123:256703
TI Preparation of pyrazoline pesticide
IN Fuchs, Rainer; Erdelen, Christoph
PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 4336307	A1	19950427	DE 1993-4336307	19931025

AB The title pesticide, I (m.p., 192.degree.), is prepd. by the addn. of isocyanate, II, with pyrazoline III.

L3 ANSWER 38 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Wood preservative, concentrates and preservation of wood
AN 1995:682581 CAPLUS
DN 123:59251

TI Wood preservative, concentrates and preservation of wood
IN Heuer, Lutz; Kugler, Martin; Buschhaus, Hans-Ulrich; Schrage, Heinrich; Kunisch, Franz
PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9500303	A1	19950105	WO 1994-EP1868	19940608
	W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KR, KZ, LK, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SK, UA, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 4320495	A1	19941222	DE 1993-4320495	19930621
	DE 4406819	A1	19950907	DE 1994-4406819	19940302
	AU 9471231	A1	19950117	AU 1994-71231	19940608
	AU 689480	B2	19980402		
	EP 705160	A1	19960410	EP 1994-920437	19940608
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
	BR 9407120	A	19960903	BR 1994-7120	19940608
	JP 08509437	T2	19961008	JP 1994-502383	19940608
	NO 9505107	A	19951215	NO 1995-5107	19951215
	US 5972971	A	19991026	US 1995-564249	19951215
	FI 9506113	A	19951219	FI 1995-6113	19951219
PRAI	DE 1993-4320495		19930621		
	DE 1994-4406819		19940302		
	WO 1994-EP1868		19940608		

AB Title combination contains .alpha.-butyl-.alpha.-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ethanol (hexaconazole), and/or 5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol (metconazole) fungicides, and .gtoreq.1 supplementary synergistic insecticide. The addn. of the synergistic insecticide to the azole fungicide does not impair the activity of the fungicide, the combinations have good stability, long term activity, a broad activity spectrum, and good penetrability in wood.

L3 ANSWER 39 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Odorless insect repellents against termites
AN 1995:648220 CAPLUS
DN 123:27832
TI Odorless insect repellents against termites
IN Ueda, Masayoshi; Muto, Yutaka
PA Japan Carlit Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07089803	A2	19950404	JP 1993-258961	19930924

OS MARPAT 123:27832
AB An odorless insect repellent contains a repellent, a solvent and surfactant, or preservative; the solvent being I (R1, R2 = H, C1-2 alkyl; R3 = C1-3 alkyl). The active repellent may be chlorpyrifos, phoxim, pyridaphenthion, allethrin, carbaril, imidacloprid, etc. For example, an odorless emulsion was prepd. by combining dimethylpropylnaphthalene, chlorpyrifos, Sorpol-3006K and Sorpol-3008K.

L3 ANSWER 40 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Pest management systems for eggplant arthropods: a plan to control pest resurgence resulting from the destruction of natural enemies
AN 1995:544717 CAPLUS
DN 123:3327
TI Pest management systems for eggplant arthropods: a plan to control pest resurgence resulting from the destruction of natural enemies
AU Nemoto, Hisashi
CS Section of Plant Protection and Fertilization, Saitama Horticultural Experiment Station, Kuki, 346, Japan
SO JARQ (1995), 29(1), 25-9
CODEN: JARJA9; ISSN: 0021-3551
DT Journal
LA English
AB Eggplants in an exptl. plot were continuously sprayed with the insecticides permethrin, milbemectin, phenthoate and imidacloprid to evaluate their resp. side-effects. Effects on populations of pests and of their natural enemies were assessed. The results revealed the importance of natural enemies such as anthocorid bugs, Orius spp. Application of a pesticide may cause a resurgence of a pest population because of the development of resistance by the pest and nonselective killing of predators. Methods of control of pests that would not affect substantially natural enemies were then developed. Imidacloprid which is highly effective against the pests Hemiptera and Thrips palmi caused a resurgence of the spider mite. Milbemectin which exerts a minimal adverse effect on Orius spp. when used in combination with imidacloprid, maximized the latter's advantages while minimizing its disadvantages.

L3 ANSWER 41 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Synergistic insecticide-microbicide combinations containing silicon compounds
AN 1995:356792 CAPLUS
DN 122:125926
TI Synergistic insecticide-microbicide combinations containing silicon compounds
IN Takahi, Yukyoshi; Oota, Hiroshi; Tsuda, Mikio; Takeshiba, Hideo; Hizuka, Junzo
PA Sankyo Co, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06263609	A2	19940920	JP 1993-53524	19930315
	JP 2886019	B2	19990426		

OS MARPAT 122:125926
AB An insecticide-microbicide compn. a triazole deriv. and .gtoreq. 1 insecticide selected from 21 compds. claimed. Its efficacy against Pellicularia sasakii was demonstrated.

L3 ANSWER 42 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Laboratory toxicity and field efficacy of AC 303,630 (Pirate) against beet armyworm, Spodoptera exigua (Hyebner), larvae
AN 1995:325558 CAPLUS
DN 122:99276
TI Laboratory toxicity and field efficacy of AC 303,630 (Pirate) against beet armyworm, Spodoptera exigua (Hyebner), larvae
AU Wier, Alan T.; Boethel, David J.; Leonard, B. Roger; Burris, Eugene
CS Agricultural Center, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803-1710, USA

SO J. Agric. Entomol. (1994), 11(4), 311-20
CODEN: JAENES; ISSN: 0735-939X
DT Journal
LA English
AB The susceptibility of beet armyworm, Spodoptera exigua (Hubner), collected from several hosts in various states in the southeastern and western United States to the exptl. insecticide AC 303630 (Pirate) was examd. using soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merrill) leaf dip bioassay. Responses of field strains were compared to those of a lab. ref. strain of beet armyworm maintained by the USDA-ARS-SIML insectary (Stoneville, MS). In the bioassays using larvae weighing 30-45 mg, 72 h LC50's for AC 303630 ranged from 13-31 ppm for the various strains examd. In most instances, concns. of 50-60 ppm AC 303630 caused 100% mortality. The largest LC50 value (31 ppm) occurred for a South Carolina beet armyworm strain, which was the only strain significantly more tolerant than the ref. lab. colony. Two field expts. also conducted to evaluate efficacy of AC 303630 compared to other exptl. an recommended insecticides, against beet armyworm on soybean in Louisiana. In both field expts., beet armyworm control with AC 303630 (0.168 kg [AI]/ha) was similar to that of thiodicarb (0.504 kg [AI]/ha), acephate (0.84 or 1.12 kg [AI]/ha), and MK-244 (0.0084 kg [AI]/ha) and significantly greater than permethrin (0.112 kg [AI]/ha), methomyl (0.504 kg [AI]/ha), and deltamethrin (0.0149 kg [AI]/ha) at 6 to 7 d after treatment.

L3 ANSWER 43 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effects of insecticides on the entomopathogenic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae Weiser
AN 1995:291117 CAPLUS
DN 122:48753
TI Effects of insecticides on the entomopathogenic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae Weiser
AU Zhang, Li; Shono, Toshio; Yamanaka, Satoshi; Tanabe, Hiroshi
CS Institute Agriculture and Forestry, University Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305, Japan
SO Appl. Entomol. Zool. (1994), 29(4), 539-47
CODEN: APEZAW; ISSN: 0003-6862
DT Journal
LA English
AB The toxic effects of 14 organophosphates (OP's), 7 carbamates, 4 synthetic pyrethroids, cartap and imidacloprid on the entomopathogenic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae WEISER were tested by checking the mortality of infective juveniles (IJs) in insecticide solns. Cartap and two OP's (profenofos and pyraclofos) were the most toxic to the IJs: 83.4% mortality for cartap and 57.1 and 47.8% for profenofos and pyraclofos, resp., in solns. of 100 .mu.g/mL after 48 h exposure. Seven OP's (diazinon, dichlorvos, fenthion, malathion, trichlorfon, propetamphos and prothiofos) showed weak toxicity at 100 .mu.g/mL. Other chems. tested showed no toxicity to the IJs at 100 .mu.g/mL. The IJs were incubated in insecticide solns. (100 .mu.g/mL) for 24 h and then used to treat newly-molted last instar Spodoptera litura larvae. OP's (except acephate, malathion and temephos), 1 carbamate (methomyl), 2 pyrethroids (permethrin and ethofenprox) and cartap apparently inhibited infectivities of IJs to these larvae. However, when insecticides were washed off the body surface of IJs, only cartap (.gtoreq.10 .mu.g/mL) and profenofos (100 .mu.g/mL) left a detrimental effect on the IJ infectivity.

L3 ANSWER 44 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Insecticidal compositions for paddy
AN 1991:530075 CAPLUS
DN 115:130075
TI Insecticidal compositions for paddy
IN Warrington, Roger Paul; Ramsay, Guy; Marrs, Gordon James; Nakahara,

Takeyoshi
PA Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK; ICI (Japan) Ltd.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

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PI	EP 415568	A2	19910306	EP 1990-308477	19900801
	EP 415568	A3	19921104		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AU 9060144	A1	19910321	AU 1990-60144	19900803
	JP 03148201	A2	19910625	JP 1990-228513	19900831
	CN 1052019	A	19910612	CN 1990-107233	19900901
PRAI	GB 1989-19834		19890901		

AB The title compns. comprise a solid carrier, an insecticide, and an oil (sp. gr. <1; b.p >200.degree.) that is immiscible with water and miscible with the insecticide. The oil is a C8-18 alc. or a lower alkyl ester of a C8-18 monocarboxylic acid. When applied to paddy, the compns. undergo instant breakup. The insecticide dissolves in the oil and rises to the surface of the paddy water. Effervescent granules comprised 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-3-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)benzyloxy]propene 2.0, lignosulfonate 2.7, Aerosol OT-B 2.7, Na sesquicarbonate 21.0, adipic acid 29.2, hydroxypropylcellulose 6.75, oleyl alc. 5.0, and anhyd. MgSO4 to 100% wt./wt. The granules, applied at 400 g active ingredient/ha, controlled the rice water weevil (Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus) in paddy.